

Camden County



CAMDEN

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23 Kerhart Avenue

23 Kerhart Avenue

Berlin Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 3303 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Oil Refinery
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

Soil

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated/Further
Monitoring Required

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES













Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$311,000
\$8,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

An oil refinery operated at this site between the 1920s and 1940s. During this period, petroleum wastes from the refinery process were disposed of in pits. The refinery was later developed into residential properties. Environmental problems first surfaced in the 1980s, when a black tar-like substance began to seep through the soil at a residence. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element excavated and disposed of the contaminated soil in 1991 under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) and subsequently installed four ground water monitor wells around the perimeter of the former excavation to evaluate the ground water quality. Sampling of the monitor wells has revealed that very low levels of benzene are present in the ground water. Based on these findings, NJDEP established a conditional No Further Action designation and a Classification Exception Area/Well Restriction Advisory (CEA/WRA) for the property. NJDEP will re-sample the ground water in 2006 to determine whether the contaminant levels have decreased through natural attenuation and the CEA/WRA can be lifted.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IRM-Soil Removal					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Alfonso's Restaurant

407 Whitehorse Pike

Waterford Township

Camden County

BLOCK: 1601 **LOTS:** 32, 34, 35 & 35.01

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Fuel Oil Storage
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES


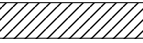

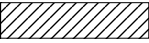








1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$300,000
\$300,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A fuel oil storage and distribution facility operated on this property before it was converted to a restaurant. The property is currently unused. A preliminary investigation conducted in 1996 indicated that the soil and ground water were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and that a number of underground fuel storage tanks remained on site. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1998 to delineate the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The initial findings of the RI/RAS confirmed the presence of ten underground storage tanks as well as subsurface soil contamination. NJDEP removed the underground storage tanks and 2,700 tons of contaminated soil under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1999. Sampling of nearby private potable wells in 2000 did not reveal any contaminants at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed on-site and off-site monitor wells in 2001 and is evaluating sampling data from those wells to determine whether remedial actions are necessary to address the ground water. NJDEP expects to complete the RI/RAS in 2003.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
UST & Soil IRM					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Amoco Service Station Camden City

710 Broadway and Pine Street

Camden City

Camden County

BLOCK: 289 **LOT:** 12

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Partially Removed/Delineating

Air

Gasoline Vapors

Vented/Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund
Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED


















\$457,000
\$74,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site has a history of contamination dating back to 1975, when gasoline leaking from the underground storage tank system caused gasoline vapors to enter the basement of an adjacent office building. A former owner of the service station installed a ventilation system in the basement of the office building to mitigate the gasoline vapors. In 1984, explosive levels of gasoline vapors were detected in the basement of a nearby tavern. NJDEP placed a ventilation fan in the tavern basement to reduce the risk of explosion and installed a free-product recovery system at the service station to remove gasoline product that was floating on the ground water table. Approximately 350 gallons of gasoline had been recovered when NJDEP shut down the free-product recovery system in 1985.

In 1993, due to recurrence of the vapor problem in the neighboring building, NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water at the service station and to evaluate remedial alternatives. A soil gas survey conducted as part of the RI/RAS indicated that there were elevated levels of contamination in the soil but the investigation was impeded by the presence of construction debris that had been used as fill. Sampling of on-site monitor wells in 1995 revealed the presence of elevated levels of dissolved gasoline in the ground water but there was no gasoline product present on the water table. NJDEP has determined that there are no private or public potable wells in the area at risk of becoming contaminated due to this site.

In 1999, NJDEP investigated four unused underground storage tanks at the gas station property. The investigation confirmed that the tanks had been properly decommissioned in place by the gas station owner. No further actions are planned for the decommissioned tanks.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Ground Water Decon System					 Planned
UST Investigation					 Underway
Sitewide					 Completed
					 Not Required

Atco Avenue Ground Water Contamination

Atco Avenue

Waterford Township

Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

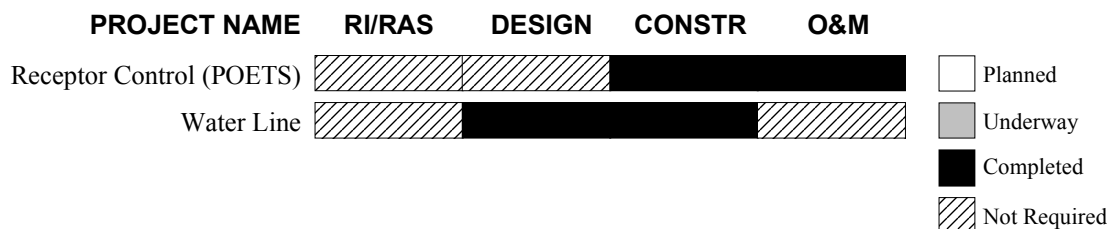
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$245,000
\$1,927,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This private potable well contamination case is located in New Jersey's ecologically sensitive Pinelands area. Sampling conducted by the Camden County Health Department between 1990 and 1992 identified 63 private potable wells in the Atco area of Waterford Township that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and/or mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE), tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), dichloroethylene (DCE), trichloroethane (TCA) and benzene. Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems were installed on the wells with funds provided by NJDEP to supply potable water for the residents. In 1996, NJDEP's Remedial Response Element completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes; however, Waterford Township elected to extend public water lines to the area instead. NJDEP agreed to provide the Township with funds equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POET systems for 20 years to help pay for the water line. Construction of the water lines and connection of the properties were completed in 1999. Approximately 185 properties with contaminated wells or wells at risk of becoming contaminated were connected to the water lines.

In 2001, NJDEP completed a source investigation for the site that identified a local fuel service facility as the likely source of the benzene contamination in private potable wells on Cooper Road and a dry cleaning establishment as the likely source of the TCE and PCE in wells in the Pamela Court area. No likely sources were identified for the other private wells due to the relatively low levels of contaminants detected and the widespread distribution of the contaminated wells. In addition, no source was identified for the mercury contamination that was detected in some of the wells. Due to the widely scattered locations of the mercury-contaminated wells and the historical land use in the area, NJDEP has concluded the mercury contamination may be attributable to one or more potential non-point sources.



Camden City Water Department Parkside Well Field Contamination

Vesper & Park Boulevards

Camden City

Camden County

BLOCK: 1279 **LOT:** 1A

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES








1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,681,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Parkside Well Field supplies Camden City with 20% of its water supply during peak usage periods. In 1988, routine sampling revealed that the water from the three supply wells at the well field was contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. For several years the water was effectively treated at the well field using minor treatment technologies but in 1997 increasing levels of contamination forced the Camden City Water Department to shut the wells down. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective remedy was to install an air stripper at the well field to treat two of the supply wells and keep the third well out of service. The City of Camden completed construction of the air stripper in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)				
				
	Planned	Underway	Completed	Not Required

Christ Care United Missionary

242 Sicklerville Road

Winslow Township

Camden County

BLOCK: 2903 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Ethylene Dibromide

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Ethylene Dibromide

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax









AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,000

\$258,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling by NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water in 2001 revealed the private potable well at the Christ Care United Missionary was contaminated with ethylene dibromide (EDB) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this pesticide. A Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system was installed on the well with funds provided by NJDEP to supply potable water for the occupants of the missionary. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element will sample other nearby wells during 2003 and will use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)				
		Planned		
		Underway		
		Completed		
		Not Required		

Collingswood Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination

Highland Avenue

Collingswood Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 9-BA **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$16,000

\$743,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of four municipal wells that serve residents of Collingswood Borough, Haddon Township and Woodlynne Township. Routine testing conducted by the Borough of Collingswood in 1991 revealed the wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). In 1992, after completing a Remedial Action Selection (RAS), NJDEP's Remedial Response Element recommended installation of two packed tower air strippers at the well field to treat the water. The Borough of Collingswood installed the air strippers in 1995 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the systems. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)				

Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Fazzio Sanitary Landfill

204 Harding Avenue

Bellmawr Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 79A **LOT:** 9A,25

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 70 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Confirmed
Soil	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Pesticides Metals	Potential
Surface Water	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Sediments	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Air	Methane	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$32,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Fazzio Landfill is actually comprised of three adjacent waste fill deposit sites, known as the Bellmawr site, the Deptford site and the Dewey-Blanton site. These sites are bordered by Route 295, Route 42, the New Jersey Turnpike and Big Timber Creek. Originally separate waste disposal facilities, over time they became part of one contiguous operation. The Fazzio Bellmawr site is located in the Bellmawr Borough, Camden County and encompasses 70 acres. It was authorized to accept municipal wastes, but industrial wastes may have been disposed of there as well. The Fazzio Deptford site is located in Deptford Township, Gloucester County and encompasses 16 acres. It accepted municipal wastes along with confirmed deposits of waste oils, sludges and liquid chemical wastes. The Dewey-Blanton site is located in Bellmawr Borough and encompasses 21 acres. It also accepted municipal wastes and has operated as a composting facility since landfilling activities ceased in 1972. The Dewey-Blanton site is the only one of the three landfills that was closed pursuant to NJDEP solid waste requirements in place at the time. Sampling of on-site monitor wells in 1997 indicated that the ground water is contaminated with various organic compounds and metals at levels exceeding New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards. Previous sampling of the soil at the landfill and the surface water and sediments of Big Timber Creek also indicated the presence of contaminants.

NJDEP's Remedial Response Element is implementing closure actions to prevent the release of methane, a greenhouse gas, from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. NJDEP is currently reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP plans to conduct an Immediate Environmental Concern Assessment at the site in 2003 to identify conditions that could present immediate threats to human health or the environment.

Fazzio Sanitary Landfill

(Continued from previous page)

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

	Planned
	Underway
	Completed
	Not Required

Martin Aaron Incorporated

1542 South Broadway

Camden City

Camden County

BLOCK: 637 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Drum Reconditioning
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 3.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Partially Removed/Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

1981 Bond Fund
1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax
Superfund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED





















\$6,000
\$1,630,000
\$895,000
\$1,500,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Martin Aaron, Inc. site is located in a densely populated section of Camden City. Several companies operated drum recycling businesses at the property for approximately 30 years, ending in the late 1990s. A site inspection by the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety in 1987 revealed hundreds of improperly stored drums of hazardous wastes, evidence of buried drums and soil contamination. State authorities served the owner and operator of the facility with a notice of civil penalty and directed them to perform a remedial investigation to determine the extent of the contamination at the site. However, the owner/operators failed to respond to the directive and eventually abandoned the facility and filed for bankruptcy. Rhodes Drum, Inc., a separate drum recycling facility, continued to operate on a small portion of the site until 1999.

Between 1995 and 1997, NJDEP's Remedial Response Element implemented two Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) to address the drums and other surface materials. Approximately 700 drums of chemical wastes, 10,000 empty drums and 33 dumpsters of mixed waste were removed during the IRMs. The City of Camden subsequently demolished and disposed of the building. NJDEP implemented a third IRM in 1999 to remove five underground storage tanks and almost 900 tons of contaminated soil from the property.

In 1999, USEPA added the Martin Aaron facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). NJDEP completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) in 2000 that revealed the soil and ground water at the site is highly contaminated with organic compounds and metals. USEPA assumed the lead for the site in 2000 and is conducting supplementary RI work, which will be followed by a Feasibility Study (FS). USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the final remedial actions to address soil and ground water, which will be outlined in one or more Records of Decision (ROD) for the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IRM-Drum Removal I					 Planned
IRM-Drum Removal II					 Underway
IRM III-UST Removal					 Completed
Sitewide					 Not Required

North Third Street Ground Water Contamination

1542 South Broadway

Winslow Township

Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax


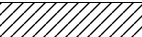






AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$10,000

\$12,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by local property owners in 2001 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this metal. The source of the contamination is unknown. Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems were installed on the wells with funds provided by NJDEP as an interim measure to supply potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element sampled additional private potable wells in the area in 2002 and will use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area. NJDEP expects to complete the water supply alternatives analysis in 2003.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Puchack Well Field

River Road

Pennsauken Township

Camden County

BLOCK: 192, 196, 199, 200, 203 & 204 **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury
Chromium

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury
Chromium

Taken Out of Service

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
1981 Bond Fund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$6,000,000
\$934,000
\$710,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the Camden City Water Department Puchack Well Field Contamination case. It consists of six public supply wells that were taken out of service between 1975 and 1998 due to the presence of metals and chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP has identified numerous nearby industrial facilities as possible sources of the contamination. In 1991 and 1992, NJDEP directed 22 Potentially Responsible Parties to install a ground water treatment system at the well field but they did not comply. The City of Camden subsequently completed a Remedial Design for a ground water treatment system for the entire well field, but the proposed system was not implemented because it was deemed too costly to construct and operate.

In 1998, USEPA added Puchack Well Field to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and assumed the lead for the investigation and remediation of the site. To facilitate the remedial process, USEPA is addressing the site in two phases, or Operable Units (OU): investigation and cleanup of the ground water at the well field (OU1) and identification, investigation and cleanup of the source areas that are contributing to the ground water contamination (OU2). The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for OU1 is underway. USEPA has completed the field work portion of the RI, which entailed installing over 60 monitor wells and collecting ground water samples. The RI/FS for OU2 is scheduled to begin in 2003.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Proposed Ground Water Treatment System				
Sitewide (OU1,OU2)				

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Stephen Drive & Linda Lane Ground Water Contamination

Stephen Drive, Linda Lane & Cheryl Court

Winslow Township

Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax













AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$41,000

\$1,422,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This case is also known as the Cedar Brook Estates Ground Water Contamination site. Sampling conducted by the Camden County Health Department in 1999 identified 22 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems were installed on the wells with funds provided by NJDEP as an interim measure to supply potable water for the residents. In 2001, NJDEP's Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was the extension of public water lines to properties in the CKE. The Winslow Township Water and Sewer Authority will begin installing the water lines in 2003 using funds provided by NJDEP. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Lines)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Supreme Petroleum Company Inc. of NJ

413 Route 30 & Garfield Avenue

Chesilhurst Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 903 **LOTS:** 3 and 4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

Lead

STATUS

Delineated

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Lead

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$51,000

\$504,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:





This site has operated as a gasoline service station since at least the 1960s. It is located in a Pinelands Protection area where residents use private wells for potable water supplies. In the 1990s, NJDEP's Responsible Party Remediation Element was working with the operator of Supreme Petroleum to remove several leaking underground storage tanks and petroleum-contaminated soil at the service station. Sampling conducted after the tanks and soil were removed indicated that volatile organic contamination remained in the soil and ground water at the site. In 1997, the Camden County Health Department determined that a nearby residential well was contaminated with gasoline-related compounds and referred the case to NJDEP. NJDEP directed a group of Potentially Responsible Parties for the Supreme Petroleum site to fully delineate the soil and ground water contamination and address the contaminated well. A deeper replacement well was installed to provide potable water for the resident but the Potentially Responsible Parties did not comply with the other requirements of the directive.

In 1997, NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination at the Supreme Petroleum site. Sampling of nearby private potable wells conducted as part of the RI did not reveal any additional wells that were contaminated above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The Remedial Response Element completed the RI phase in 2002. NJDEP is negotiating an agreement with the Responsible Parties that would obligate them to complete the remedial activities at the site.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide

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	Planned
	Underway
	Completed
	Not Required

The Decorators Well Contamination

294 Third Street

Waterford Township

Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Ethylene Dibromide
1,2,3 Trichloropropane

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Ethylene Dibromide
1,2,3 Trichloropropane

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

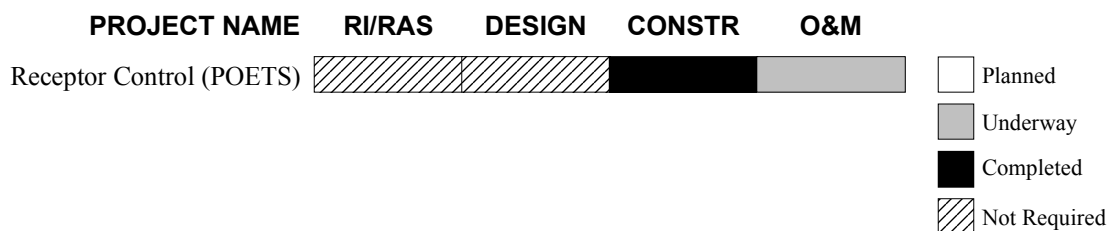
Spill Fund
1981 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$3,000
\$19,000
\$50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Routine sampling of non-public community supply wells by NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water in 2001 revealed the private potable well at this former interior decorators office was contaminated with ethylene dibromide (EDB) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this pesticide. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element subsequently identified seven private potable wells at residences in the immediate area that were also contaminated with EDB at levels exceeding the Drinking Water Standard. The sampling also identified one private potable well that was contaminated with 1,2,3 trichloropropane at levels exceeding New Jersey's drinking water guideline for this compound. The source of the contamination is unknown. Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems were installed on the contaminated commercial and residential wells with funds provided by NJDEP as an interim measure to supply potable water for the occupants. The Remedial Response Element plans to sample additional nearby private potable wells during 2003 and will use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area. The water supply alternatives analysis is scheduled to be completed in 2003.



Welsbach/General Gas Mantle Sites (Camden Radiation)

Various Locations Camden and Gloucester Cities Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
 Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gas Mantles Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1,124 Properties Surveyed **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Soil

CONTAMINANTS

Thorium, Radium, Uranium

STATUS

Partially Removed/Delineating

Air

Radon/Thoron Progeny

Shielding/Venting

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund	\$1,337,000
1981 Bond Fund	\$4,612,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$42,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$7,923,000
Superfund	\$41,472,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Welsbach/General Gas Mantle Superfund site is comprised of two former incandescent gas mantle manufacturing plants and numerous residential properties in Camden and Gloucester cities that were contaminated with radioactive wastes from the plants. Welsbach Company of Gloucester City and General Gas Mantle Company of Camden City manufactured incandescent gas mantles for home and street lighting between the 1890s and 1941. Both plants extracted thorium from ore for use as a coating material on the mesh covers of the gas lamps. The radioactive waste materials, or tailings, that remained after the extraction process were disposed of as fill near and/or under residential and commercial properties as well as on open lands. Various industries and commercial businesses have occupied the former Welsbach and the General Gas Mantle properties since the two companies ceased operations.

Between 1991 and 1994, NJDEP conducted radiological surveys at more than 1,100 properties in Gloucester City and Camden City to evaluate the extent of radioactive contamination. The surveys revealed that 81 properties -45 in Gloucester City and 36 in Camden City - had elevated radiation levels. NJDEP implemented Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) at 33 of these properties that exhibited radiation levels above NJDEP's interim exposure criteria to protect the health of the occupants until permanent cleanup measures could be implemented. The IRMs included placing shielding materials, such as concrete and lead sheeting, over contaminated soil, installing radon/thoron ventilation systems in buildings and establishing access restrictions. Radiation levels at 48 of the properties did not exceed NJDEP's interim exposure criteria, therefore no immediate measures were taken at these properties. In 1991, NJDEP purchased a private residence in Gloucester City and permanently relocated its owner due to elevated radiation inside the home, and relocated Ste-Lar Textiles, Inc. from the former General Gas Mantle Company site to protect the health of the employees. NJDEP removed the contents of the Ste-Lar Textiles building in 1992 to minimize potential risk to area residents should a fire occur at the facility.

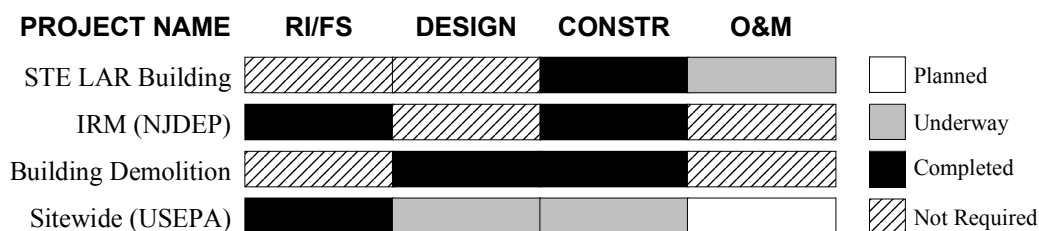
In 1996, USEPA added the Welsbach/General Gas Mantle sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the former gas mantle plants and approximately 150 "Vicinity" properties in Gloucester City and Camden City to confirm NJDEP's findings from the radiological surveys and select permanent remedies. In 1998, while the RI/FS was underway, USEPA removed approximately 200 cubic yards of radiologically-contaminated soil from a public park in Gloucester City and replaced it with clean fill as an interim measure. The RI/FS revealed that significant quantities of radiologically contaminated soil were present at both the former Welsbach and General Gas Mantle plants and that there were elevated levels of radiation inside the former General Gas Mantle building. USEPA also concluded based on the comparison of USEPA's and NJDEP's data on the "Vicinity" properties that the soil at 54 of these properties was contaminated with radiological elements above cleanup levels. In addition, USEPA identified approximately 600 "Suspect" properties that were either adjacent to the known contaminated properties or had radiation exposure rates above background levels and therefore required additional investigation.

Welsbach/General Gas Mantle Sites (Camden Radiation)

(Continued from previous page)

In 1999, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from both the former Welsbach and General Gas Mantle sites, demolition and off-site disposal of the General Gas Mantle building, and excavation and off-site disposal of radiologically contaminated soil from the 54 Vicinity properties. USEPA demolished the General Gas Mantle building in 2000 and is conducting Remedial Designs for the soil cleanup actions at the plant sites and the Vicinity properties. During the Remedial Design phase, USEPA is investigating the 600 "Suspect" properties to determine the extent of the radiological contamination and is designing cleanup plans for those properties as necessary. USEPA began removing contaminated soil from some of these residential and commercial properties in 2002.

In addition to the above investigative work, Holt Hauling and Warehousing, Inc., owner of the only remaining building on the former Welsbach property, entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with USEPA in 1997 that obligated it to perform a RI/FS to determine the extent of the radiological contamination at the property. Holt Hauling and Warehousing completed the RI/FS at its building (also known as the Armstrong building) in 2000. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select a final remedy for the Armstrong building, which will be outlined in a second ROD for the site.



Winslow Township Sanitary Landfill

Piney Hollow Road

Winslow Township

Camden County

BLOCK: 9101 **LOT:** 2
 9102 1
 8802 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
 State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 95 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Delineating

Air

Methane

Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

Responsible Party Settlement Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,768,000





SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Winslow Township Landfill is a 95-acre inactive sanitary landfill that was formerly operated by Winslow Township. Waste disposal activities started at the northwest portion of the landfill in the 1950s before New Jersey solid waste regulations were in effect. In addition to municipal wastes, sludge-like materials were reportedly deposited in the landfill during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Landfilling of the southeast portion of the site began after the northwest portion of the landfill closed in 1974. Municipal wastes, vegetative wastes and animal and food processing wastes were disposed at the southeast portion of the landfill under a permit with the state until 1990, when the site reached capacity. Several closure plans proposing methods to cap the landfill have been prepared for the site on behalf of Winslow Township but none have been implemented. Sampling of on-site monitor wells has indicated that ground water contamination is present at the site.

NJDEP's Remedial Response Element is planning to implement closure actions to prevent the release of methane, a greenhouse gas, from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. NJDEP has reviewed the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2003.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
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Sitewide				
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 Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required